NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVI. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1838. NO. 35.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURE.

We are happy to lay before our readers an able Report, presented to the New York Legislature, by a gentleman highly distinguished by his agricultural skill and intelligence, Lewis F. Allen of Buffalo. The Report is drawn up with ability, and we cannot doubt will be followed by some important measures, tending to foster and advance this greatest interest of the republic—its Agriculture. New York is destined to be eminently an agricultural State; and already her agricultural products are immense. With the exception of cotton and rice there is nothing that she may not produce. Nor are her citizens in any respect behind any part of the country in agricultural knowledge and enterprise. Indeed when we take into view the extent of their farming operations, no New England agriculture can come in competition with them. Their wheat crop is an immense product; their wool an immense product; so are the fruits of their dairy establishments.

For a time the agriculture of New York received the special and fostering patronage of the State Government. In 1791—99, her Agricultural Society published four quarto volumes full of valuable communications. In 1821—25, the State ordered the publication and gratuitous distribution of three volumes of agricultural papers, which for instructive and useful matter of that kind, are not surpassed by any publications of the same extent.

The State patronage has, since that time, to a great degree been withdrawn. We presume that party politics, that terrible bane of all that is agreeable and most useful in the community, has triumphed over a public spirit, and a just regard to this primary interest of the Commonwealth.

Individuals among them eminent for their just appreciation of this great concern, afterwards associated for its advancement, and attempted a Cattle Show at Albany. But they had no premiums to bestow, and their efforts were in a great measure abortive, though the first Exhibition presented some remarkable specimens of improved animals, particularly of foreign and imported blood.

It is sincerely to be desired by every friend to agricultural improvement throughout the whole country, that this new attempt to enlist the interests and secure the patronage of the State Government, in ways for aught we can see, unobjectionable and highly beneficial in their tendency, will be successful.

A state so rich as New York could without the slightest inconvenience to her finances, and in the end with most eminent advantage to her true interests, devote one or two hundred thousand dollars a year to promote her agriculture. This we hope she will do. It will confer upon her an immortal honor. It will stimulate to such an increased production as shall compensate in the end thousands of times for her expenditures. As Massachusetts men we cannot presume to follow her "with equal steps;" but with hearty good will, we will cheer her on in this noble career; and rejoicing in our federal and fraternal connexion, regard the increased advances of one member of the family, a member, who is in some considerable measure bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, as a common and universal good.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Agriculture, on the memorial of the State Agricultural Convention assembled in Albany on the first day of February, instant.

Mr L. F. Allen, from the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the memorial of the State Agricultural Convention assembled in Albany on the first day of February, instant,

REPORTS:

Although the duties of the committee on agriculture have oftentimes been considered rather nominal than active, yet your committee, on a review of past years, and a careful examination of the present condition of the State, have come to the conclusion that a serious responsibility, at this time, rests upon them; that they are charged with some of the highest duties which devolve upon the Legislature of a State; the guardianship of that primary branch of industry which is the source of our prosperity and greatness, and our sure dependence in times of public peril and misfortune. Politicians may speculate upon the influence which free institutions, or a partisan administration, may have upon the prosperity of a country; commercial men may extol the advantages of an extended foreign commerce; manufactures may claim pre-eminence in conferring independence upon their country; and literature may arrogate the exclusive credit of rendering a community enlightened and polished; yet, after all, agriculture constitutes the broad base upon which the whole superstructure of society depends for support. If that languishes, either for want of the protection and patronage of the constituted authorities, or from the inattention and lack of intelligence in its rural population, the government becomes embarrassed, commerce crippled, and manufactures paralyzed. A maratime war may sweep our commerce from the ocean; our manufactures may sink for want of a market for their fabrics, as they have done; but agriculture never disappoints our hopes, while we continue to enjoy the blessings of a kind Providence, whose favor it is alike our duty and our interest to propitiate, by prudent foresight and dutiful submission to all his requirements. The soil, under judicious management, never withholds the tribute of reward to those who humbly devote themselves to its culture, and place upon it their only sure reliance.—Upon this, then, we ought to bestow our special attention, our protecting care. These truths have been amply illustrated and established in the experience of the two last years. Your committee are persuaded that the condition of the agriculture of any country affords a safe criterion whereby to judge, not only of its general prosperity, but of the social and moral condition of its population.

The recollections of the age will serve to show, that the relative condition of our agriculture and that of many of the countries of Europe has undergone a remarkable change within the last forty years. While the latter has been increasing, ours has been diminishing in its products. About the commencement of the present century the exportation of bread stuffs and other provisions, from the northern and middle States, amounted, annually, to twelve or fourteen millions of dollars, principally to the continent of Europe. In the two last years, instead of exporting provisions to Europe, as formerly, we have imported from thence bread stuffs to the amount of seven or eight millions of dollars. These facts conclusively show, that the agricultural products of Europe have greatly increased, while ours have been diminishing, in proportion to our population, notwithstanding the vast accession of fertile virgin soil which has been constantly enlarging our borders. Whence this great change but from a neglect, on our part, to nurture this great branch of national industry; and a diligent and constant endeavor, on the part of the governments and people of Europe, to improve it? We have the most ample evidence that the efforts of our cotemporaries on the old continent have been crowned with abundant success. France and Germany have made great advances in agricultural improvement. The once barren sands of Brandenburgh, and the no less unproductive heaths of Prussia, are now covered, through the active efforts of the Prussian government, with plentiful harvests of the finest grain in the world. The soil of England has been made to more than double its products within the last sixty years; and Scotland has quadrupled her agricultural products since the termination of our revolutionary war.

While such has been the recent progress of agricultural improvement in Europe, what has been our progress in husbandry? Has it not been retrograde? Have not our cultivated lands been generally deteriorating, under an exhausting system of husbandry? and have not large tracts, once

fertile, on the Atlantic border of our country, been absolutely abandoned, as unprofitable for culture, on account of the sterility produced by our bad husbandry?

Under the view of the subject which these facts present, the committee feel it their duty to press upon the consideration of the Legislature, who are delegated to take care of the public weal, an investigation into the causes which have led to this great, this alarming change, in the relative condition of the two continents; and to urge them to adopt prompt and efficient means, not to repress the European spirit, which has done so much good to the human family, but to transfuse a portion of that spirit into our own population, and to raise the character of our agriculture, as we can and ought to do, to the level of that of any country on the globe. Fortunately, we are not left in doubt as to the prominent means of effecting this desirable object. Other governments have made the experiment for us; have set us the example, and in a measure demonstrated the certainty of success. Those governments have patronized and aided this noble art, by protection and rewards; by instruction, in the primary schools, in the elementary principles of husbandry; by national boards of agriculture; by agricultural surveys, and by schools of scientific and practical instruction in the diseases and management of domestic animals, and in the business of agriculture generally.

The State of Massachusetts was among the first to encourage the establishment of agricultural societies, and to dispense to them the public bounty. Her continuing to persevere in this policy to the present time, by a renewal of the law making an annual and liberal appropriation to this object, is at once an evidence that she has found such expenditure salutary, and in perfect unison with the feelings and wishes of her enlightened population.

The State of Maine has also given an example of great liberality and wisdom, in recent efforts to improve her agriculture. The bounty which she this year pays to her citizens, to encourage the culture of wheat alone, will draw from the treasury a greater sum, than all the expenditures, which the "empire State" has made *directly* in aid of *her* agriculture, put together.

Several of the States have likewise, with a view to encourage a useful and lucrative branch of home industry, offered liberal bounties for the cultivation of the mulberry, and the production of silk. A slight reference to the proceedings of the current Legislature of several of our sister States, at this moment, may show the position which our own proud State should assume on this important subject.

A bill is now before the Legislature of Massachusetts for giving a bounty to her citizens for the production of wheat.

A bill is in discussion in the Legislature of Kentucky to establish a board of agriculture, and State and county societies.

A bill is before the Legislature of Maryland to establish and patronize agricultural schools, &c.

The same is under consideration in the young and enterprising State of Michigan, for the establishment of state and county agricultural societies, with appropriations from the State funds for their support.

And even Wisconsin, that wild, though fertile and rapidly increasing territory of the great west, is engaged in the same laudable work.

Nor do we lack a useful lesson of instruction at home. The law passed in 1819, "to improve the agriculture of this State," did do what its title purported; it did IMPROVE the agriculture of this State. It improved our farm stock, our farm implements, our farm crops, and modes of culture; and it gave a new impulse to useful enterprize and improvement. And although the manner of its execution was in many cases faulty, as all new experiments are liable to be in the outset; yet it effected a great public good. That law involved a public expenditure of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, and no like sum, your committee are induced to believe, has been expended from the State treasury with greater public advantage. Its benefits are now palpable, and are acknowledged by all intelligent men. Indeed, it has been stated, upon no slight grounds, that the expenditure has been more than thrice returned to the treasury in the form of canal tolls upon the extra products of the soil, which it virtually created.

There is another subject to which the committee deem it proper to call the attention of the Legislature. The insect denominated the grain worm, has, for several years, been greatly destructive to the wheat crop in the northern and north-eastern counties of the State. It is progressing south and west, and threatens to cut off, or at least seriously to diminish, the great staple of our soil, and the source of much of our wealth. If the attention of naturalists, and the critical observation of practical farmers, were directed to the character and habits of this insect, by offers of a liberal bounty for the discovery of an efficient preventive of its depredations, it is believed that great public benefit might result from the measure, while it seems certain that no injury could ensue from it.

Your committee believe that in all the arts of productive labor, and particularly in agriculture, it is highly important, to the attainment of excellence, to commence instruction in the primary schools. And as we now have published, in our State, agricultural journals of as high and useful character as are published in the world, and at a price less than one-fourth the cost of an equal quantity of matter in a book form, they consider their introduction into our common schools as occasional class books for our youth, a cheap and efficient means of improving both the mind and the soil.

From the best consideration which the committee have been able to give to the important matters which come within the purview of their duties, they have come to the unanimous conclusion, that the time has arrived, when the public interest, and the popular will alike require the exercise of legislative wisdom, and legislative bounty, to improve the condition of our agriculture; the business, as has been already remarked, which gives employment to the mass of our population, and which is the main source of prosperity to all the other classes of society. The committee, therefore, recommend that, with a view of promoting the desired improvement, a law be enacted to organize a State board of agriculture, and to establish agricultural societies in the several counties of this State; and that an annual expenditure of 25,000 dollars be authorized, for five years, with suitable provisions and under proper restrictions, to improve the agriculture of this state. The committee have prepared a bill in accordance with their views upon this subject, and have directed their chairman to ask leave to present the same.

BONE MANURE.

Report of the Committee of the Doncaster Agricultural Association, on the advantages of Bones as Manure, founded on returns received in answer to the queries issued by the Committee. London, 1829.

The Committee at their first meeting prepared a list of queries to be submitted to the farmers, with a view of eliciting the necessary information: these were in the following form:

1st. How many years have you used bones?

2d. How many acres have you boned each year?

3d. Were the bones which you used raw, or had they undergone any process of manufacture?

4th. What size were the bones?

5th. What quantity have you put per acre?

6th. On what sort of soil?

7th. At what time of the year, and for what crop?

8th. In what manner applied, drilled or otherwise?

9th. State what mode you prefer?

10th. What effect on the crop?

11th. What effect on the succeeding crops?

12th. What was the price of the bones?

13th. Do you continue to use them?

14th. What other purchased manures have you used?

15th. State the effect of them?

16th. State the effect of them as compared with bones?

17th. State generally any particulars you know on the subject of bones and other manures.

They also laid out into districts the extent of country over which their inquiries were to run, and these districts were allotted among the members of the Committee; each member undertook to send the inquiries, and as far as possible procure returns from the farmers within the district, and was considered at liberty to extend them as much further as he pleased.

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In consequence of the queries sent out, returns were received from about fifty persons, comprising a most valuable body of experimental evidence, and furnishing the facts detailed in the Report.

REPORT.

In reporting the result of our inquiries on the subject of Bone Manure, we are desirous simply to condense the several facts, opinions, and suggestions which have been furnished by our correspondents. It will indeed be proper to attempt, from the mass of particulars, to deduce the principles which govern them, as the only mode in which such a mass can be made generally useful; and such deductions we desire to draw from the proofs before us, and not from mere theory or opinion. The very basis of our system of inquiry has been, that experience is the only guide, and theory and opinion unsafe.

The simple question is, are bones useful as a manure, and to what extent? But to answer it, we must first consider it as respects different soils, whether sand or gravel, clay, loams, limestone, peat, or warp. Even these divisions, when about to be acted upon, will be found varying in other particulars, as moisture and quality.

Beyond the various kinds of soils, there are considerations in its use—as to the particular stage of cropping it applies to—grass or arable—

in arable, whether on the fallow or the white corn crop, on the seeds or on the last crop, and in all at what period of the year. To all these again we must add the manner of application, whether as raw, or after passing through processes of manufacture—in what quantity—of what size—and whether broad-cast or drilled.

On the clay and loamy soils the returns are not so numerous, but sufficiently so to warrant definite conclusions. These comprise the clay district lying north of Rotherham, and the occasional occurrence of it in this neighborhood. On the peat which is found in and on the borders of the level of Hatfield chace some interesting returns are made; and it is only upon the warp (which is an alluvial soil almost peculiar to the banks of the Trent and Ouse) that a single return is the limit. These soils we deem a fair specimen of those usually classed under the same names thro'-out the kingdom.

It would appear that the use of bones within the district we have alluded to is of very modern introduction, the average of returns would not reach twenty years, and only one alludes to their use beyond the term of forty years. Colonel St. Leger, then residing at Warmsworth, was the first person who is known to have used them, and his introduction was in 1775. Mr Horncastle's experiment in 1794, which will be subsequently alluded to for the purpose of explaining their ill success, was another of the earlier efforts; the early progress does not seem to have been rapid, from the practice of laying them on almost unbroken and in very large quantities; and it is only within the last fifteen years, when the practice of grinding them was introduced, that they have excited general attention.

The returns received satisfactorily establish the great value of bones as a manure, though "experiments on manure in this varying climate are not much to be depended upon. The seasons, whether wet or dry, the previous state of the land, and the component parts of it, all tend to make experiments doubtful in their comparative results. Yet, where a course of practice so long established as the use of bones has furnished such an amount of experiments, all doubt may at once be discarded." Our correspondents, with only two exceptions, all concur in stating them to be a highly valuable manure, and on light dry soils superior to farm yard dung and all other manures. In copying the language of one of them with reference to dry sandy soils, we express the opinions repeated in the far greater number. "I consider bone tillage one of the most useful manures which have ever been discovered for the farmer's benefit. The lightness of carriage, its suitableness for the drill, and its general fertilizing properties, render it peculiarly valuable in those parts where distance from towns renders it impossible to procure manures of a heavier and more bulky description;" for as stated by another, "the carting of six, eight, or ten loads of manure per acre for one mile only is no trifling expense." "The use of bones diminishes labor at a season of the year too when time is of the first importance, for one wagon load of one hundred and twenty bushels of small drill bones is equal to forty or fifty cart loads of fold manure."

Upon very thin sand land its value is not to be estimated; it is not only found to benefit the particular crop to which it is applied, but extends through the whole course of crops; and even in the succeeding courses its effects are visible in the improved quality of the land, and the efficiency of a smaller quantity than would at first have ensured a crop. The Hon. J. Simpson states, "that upon much of the highland about Babworth, which is a light sandy soil, the crops under the ordinary farm management were comparatively unproductive; but that since the introduction of bones, after having for several fallows been dressed with sixty or seventy bushels per acre, not only have they become productive, but so much improved in quality as to return an equal crop with a much lighter dressing of manure or bones thro'-out the next course."

On the dry limestones near Doncaster the same favorable results have been obtained, and no failures, beyond those attributable to peculiarity of season, are noticed. On the Yorkshire wolds it appears that on Sir Francis Wood's estate at Garrowby, "by the frequent recurrence of turnips, the crops dwindled to nothing, and the fallows, though tolerably manured, were covered only with galeopsis tetrahit (common hemp nettle,) spergula arvensis (spurry,) and other weeds, instead of turnip plants. By the use of the very small quantity of twelve to twenty bushels of bone dust in drills, the turnip crops are now rendered excellent, and the following crops very considerably improved." Of the Lincolnshire wolds, the facts collected by Mr Beckett Denison of Doncaster are equally striking, embodying the experience of fifteen or sixteen extensive farmers. "Before bones were generally used with turnip seed, many thousand acres were annually sown for that crop without any manure whatever; from the impossibility of getting fold manure for more than one-third or fourth of their fallows. The turnips upon such unmanured land were consequently very indifferent, and the benefit of sheep feeding upon their tops (for bottoms they had seldom any,) was very trifling. Since the use of bones has become general, the turnip crop has been in many instances tenfold, and in few less than four or fivefold its former bulk. All the succeeding crops of grain and seeds have been amazingly increased; and upon the four or five shift system there is no doubt the land will go on progressively improving, requiring a less quantity of bones annually, from its increased fertility and power. These limestone soils are generally near the rock or chalk.

On the light loams the reports are favorable, giving it a preference to the ordinary dressing of farm-yard dung. On the heavy loams and clays the experiments are unfavorable. It is laid down as a necessary qualification in a soil for bones that it should be dry, and only one exception appears in the whole of the returns. Mr Marsden, upon what he describes a wet sand soil, with an irony colored subsoil, drilled two quarters per acre, and had an excellent crop, where manure had been previously tried without effect. But these experiments being made in the years 1826 and 1827, which were unusually dry, may serve to explain the fact, and preserve the common principle unaffected. We are upon this principle authorized to infer, the clay soils are in general too moist to receive any considerable benefit from bone tillage.

Upon peat soils, observing the principle that they must be previously laid dry, the advantages of bone manure are reported to be very striking. From fifteen to twenty bushels of dust per acre, drilled, have been found to surpass very far the ordinary dressing of farm-yard dung, and even lime and pigeons' dung.

Two reports on this head, which are unfavorable, are explained by the fact of the peat being moist and not sufficiently dried.

The single report upon warped land which we before alluded to is decidedly favorable, but this was not upon river warped land, but warped by trenching.

Upon gravels little is said, and that little contradictory in the letter, although reconcilable in principle. A gravelly soil may embrace every variety of texture and quantity, from the light dry sand to the water-logged yellow clay; preserving in each the necessary admixture of stone and grit. Upon the light dry gravel, one report is favorable, though in another a strong opinion is hazarded against even dry gravels. But the report on wet gravel is decidedly unfavorable, according in this with the general principle.

To the general testimony to the excellency of this manure, we may add the following particular facts of its durability. "On a field, part of which was boned fifty years ago, the crops were on that part visibly better for fifteen or sixteen succeeding years than the remaining part, although the land was all of the same quality; and part not boned was manured with farm-yard dung. In another case, "about three acres of light sandy land were boned with one hundred and fifty bushels per acre by mistake, and although it was as far back as the year 1814, the land has never forgotten it, but is nearly half as good again as the other part, farmed precisely in the same way with the exception of the one dressing of bones."

It is noted as the peculiarity of bones, to succeed upon dry soils, and in dry seasons, when common manure loses much of its efficacy. Mr Birks remarks, "I have noticed the turnips of my neighbors who have used ten loads of one year old fold manure, have been nearly destroyed by the fly, while mine with bones, and two year old fold manure, and a previous slight top dressing of Knottingley lime, have been but slightly injured. I think a quantity of the egg or grubs which produce the fly, is generated in the one year old fold manure, that the continued sunshine matures them, and for want of rain or cool weather to thin them, they all come into action against the plant. With the use of a small quantity of two year old manure with the bones, a less number of the insects is brought to life. There is also a disease in turnips called fingers and toes, which is occasioned by an insect within the turnips. I am confident my turnips have been less subjected to this disorder than those grown on one year old fold manure. In thin, sandy, and porous soils, and where the subsoil is gravelly, also on the sides of hills, much of the essential part of fold manure and of rape dust and other top dressing is often washed away by rain. If there is a long succession of heavy rain, the loss to such manure is very great. In very hot and dry seasons, the virtues of fold manure are also suddenly evaporated. But on dry land, bone manure in all seasons and under all circumstances is durable." In Mr Williams's experiments on a light sand in 1827, he states, "this being a particularly dry season, the only good Swedes was with bone manure, and I never had a better crop. I this year tried an experiment of bones against farm manure for Swedes, and found the bones superior." The

general experience is decidedly in favor of a dry season being suitable for bones, although it is seen that in the excessive drought of 1826--7, many failures even with bones are recorded. We have two opinions of a moist season being most favorable to the action of bone manure. Were it not that the parties given them had used bones, the one eighteen and the other twelve years, we might conclude the opinion had been formed from the results of those extraordinary years; we would, however, infer as the explanation, that the soils on which they appeared were more than usually dry and liable to drought.

The beneficial effect upon the after crops from bones applied to turnips, is (in conformity with the opinion notoriously current in this neighborhood) stated "to depend mainly upon the turnip crop itself." If that crop is heavy the eating them off by sheep is believed to add more to the fertility of the land than even the bones themselves. In proportion to the number of sheep which can be fed per acre is the benefit to the land. The results on the Duke of Newcastle's estate, may be taken as the experience of every farmer upon the like soils: "whenever a crop of turnips is obtained upon dry sandy or gravelly soils, the succeeding crops of corn and grass seeds are usually abundant, except in very dry seasons; but whenever turnips miss, the subsequent crops of corn and seeds are seldom productive, unless assisted by an additional quantity of manure. It must be obvious, therefore, that any measure which will reduce this crop to a greater certainty is of the highest value.

Concurring with these proofs of the excellency of bones, it is highly gratifying to find proofs of a rapidly extending demand for them. In no one return, in answer to the query in our circular, Do you continue to use them? has the answer been in the negative. The impression which is prevalent in our neighborhood, that he is not to be accounted a good farmer who does not use them, is echoed from the wolds of Lincolnshire. In Berwickshire it appears "their use is rapidly increasing, and every person who has made trial of them seems quite satisfied of their utility." * * *

Having now endeavored to give an outline of the results of the use of bone tillage, we must descend into the practical details of the time and manner of its application. To consider first the time of its application, we inquire, on grass land or on arable?

Upon grass the returns are not numerous; those which are received are very favorable, and state the herbage, whether for hay or pasture, to be increased in quality and quantity. Six hundred bushels of small bones were in 1822 spread upon twenty-four acres of grass land in the dairy farm, Clumber Park, consisting of dry sandy and gravelly soil which had been laid down about ten years. It had a very good effect, the cows depastured on it were in better condition, and about twice the quantity of butter was gathered from them than from cows depastured upon land of similar quality, but not boned; and this effect still continues. Mr Birks observes, "with respect to grass land, the extent of the fertilizing quality of bones is still greater than on arable." Valuers usually estimate the allowance to a quitting tenant with respect to Sheffield bones, by supposing them in tillage land and on meadow ground exhausted in four years; but in grass land depastured they are considered to be exhausted in eight. But if alternate lands of a pasture field were tilled, one with common manure, the other with good bones, the great superiority of the latter would be visible for twenty years.

Upon arable, we have to consider the stage of its introduction into a regular course of management. The whole of our correspondents adopt the application upon the fallow, and thirteen have also used it for the intermediate crops, particularly the last crop in the course. The effect of its application to the intermediate crops is not very carefully separated from the effects upon fallow; but we seem authorised, in the absence of any observation to the contrary, to infer, that the effects are good, although from the greater prevalency of the fallow application, this may be considered preferable. If the seeds are manured on the plan before recommended, there will be little need of the bones for the last crop; but if the manure is needed, bones are found to answer the purpose. The effects of rape dust and other manures called artificial will be subsequently stated.

Upon the fallows, the general time of applying them is previously to or at the same time with the turnip seed in May, June, July, and August. For the intermediate crops, the bones will be applied with the seed.

The next point of inquiry is the manner in which they are best used; this embraces as well the method of putting them into the land by drilling or broadcast after they are prepared, as also the best manner of preparation, whether broken, large or small, whether raw or after having undergone processes of manufacture, and whether singly or mixed with other manures.—The remaining branch of inquiry will be the quantity.

First, then, as to the drilling or broad-casting; the great weight of evidence is in favor of drilling, although the contrary course is held by some very intelligent farmers. A third mode is acted upon by others, of sowing them broadcast, and gathering them into ridges with a mould-plough. Mr Workman prefers broadcast for barley, and the Rev. G. Wright and Mr Weldon prefer broadcast for the white turnips, although in other cases they give the preference to the drill. * * * *

In their preparation a decided preference seems to be given to bones broken small, and the half-inch bones are those most generally used. Mr Birks states, "If I were to till for early profit, I would use bones powdered as small as sawdust; if I wished to keep my land in good heart, I would use principally half-inch bones, and in breaking these I should prefer some remaining considerably larger." Reasons for this belief are thus stated by Mr Woodcock: "By using bones of a large size with dust in them, I think I have sufficient of the small particles of the dust to set the turnip crop forward, and sufficient of the large particle of the bone left to maintain the land in good condition for the last crop.

The quantity, however, is on all hands allowed to depend almost entirely on the size of the bones. It appears that in the earlier stages of their use, before they were commonly ground down, as much as an hundred bushels and upwards were laid on per acre. Now the average of our returns, although we have reason to believe it is much above the general average of the country, amounts to about thirty-nine bushels per acre. * * *

The best judgment we can come to upon the facts before us warrants our conclusion, that an ordinary dressing of bone tillage broken down to the smallest size above dust is twenty-five bushels, and of the half-inch and inch bones forty bushels; that this would be the quantity requisite on land of ordinary quality, and in an ordinary state of cultivation; the poorer or worse cultivated lands requiring a greater quantity, and those in a higher state of cultivation or richer, a less.

Another point with respect to the state of the bones is whether they are preferable in their raw state, or after they have passed through an oil or glue manufactory. It is acknowledged by our correspondents to be a prevalent opinion among intelligent farmers, that manufactured bones are equal in their effects to the raw bones. Mr Short states an experiment he made in the year 1812: "He boned twenty-four acres at the rate of fifty bushels an acre—on one part he put London bones, having had the oil stewed out of them; and another part was tilled with bones, collected from Nottingham, which were full of marrow; and a third part with horses' bones, having much flesh upon them. He could not see any difference in the turnips, they all being a good crop; but the next crop was not so good where the fleshy bones had been laid." He adds it as his firm opinion, "that bones act soonest for being boiled or stewed, as the fibres of the turnips or any other plant take hold of them sooner after the oleaginous part, which impedes their decomposition, is taken from them either by boiling or stewing.

Mr Broughton however states, that he has found bones in their raw state much superior in point of their duration to the manufactured bones. An observation of Mr Horncastle's may lead to the explanation of this seeming contradiction. "My opinion is, that bones are not a manure until they have undergone some degree of fermentation, after which they will more readily decompose. It is known that a strong fermentation takes place when boiled by the bone collectors in London. After being in a heap they became extremely offensive; and when they obtain this bad smell, I consider they are in a state to break up for manure. They are also liable to heat when in a great body on board ship; but as I know nothing of chemistry I hope the subject will be considered by those who are more capable. I judge from experiments made by me in the years 1794, 1796, and 1814." As these experiments tend to throw light upon this difficult subject, we subjoin them.

"The first bones which I used (in 1794) were from the dog-kennels; I had them broken at Old Coats mill, and spread them on a fresh ploughed clover lay the same day. On the following day wheat was sown, and the bones and wheat harrowed in together. The quantity was about eighty bushels on one acre; the crop was bad, and I never could observe any good effect from these bones afterwards. This was upon high sand land. In 1796 I sent another wagon load of kennel bones to be broken; they were spread the following day upon a piece of fallow upon Blyth Forest, at the rate of about eighty bushels per acre, and were ploughed in by a very thin furrow on which turnip seed was sown: there was a full plant, but the turnips were small, and did not appear to derive much advantage from the bones, neither did the succeeding crops. I shall here observe, that after these

trials of bones for manure I thought they were not adapted to sandy soils; but afterwards, by observing others use them with great success, I thought that my failure might arise from having used the bones immediately after they were broken, and consequently before any heat from fermentation had taken place. As a further experiment, in 1814, I again sent some bones from the dog-kennels to be broken, and then laid them on a heap which I covered with earth; they remained in that state about a month, and were then spread with turnips. The land was ridged with a double mould plough, and turnip seed drilled in the ridges. The good effect of these bones was to be seen on every yard on which they were spread, being the largest and best turnips in the field, although the other part was manured from the farm-yard where a considerable quantity of oil cake had been consumed."

With the principle stated by Mr Horncastle corresponds the experience of the Rev. C. Cator. He states, in the use of bones, especially of the larger sort, those that appear upon the surface of the summer seeds should be "gathered off, and either broken again or mixed with earth, scrapings of the road, &c. wherein they will undergo another fermentation, and be quite as beneficial as any other bones. I had an extraordinary proof of their efficacy, so collected and mixed with road scrapings, in the same field in which the greater part was heavily manured with good fold yard manure; and though the whole field was a good crop, that with the compost of bones, &c. might be discovered to a single row for their superiority. * *

The principle thus developed naturally leads us to another of great importance, which has been elicited by the practice of intelligent farmers; and, like all principles developed by practice, the most certain and satisfactory, from its having proceeded from no theory previously formed. It is the accurate observation of facts which leads to every practical improvement, and a classification of facts proves the one principle which pervades them.—This principle is the superiority of a compost of bones and manure, or other substances, over bones used singly. The effects of such a compost are stated by thirteen of our correspondents, who present them as their own individual conclusions, and a course into which they have individually been led by experience, without having had as far as appears any communication with each other: such a coincidence is too regular and marked to allow us to attribute it to any accidental circumstance, and the force of the concurrent testimony is so great as to leave no reasonable place for doubt. * * *

It may be matter of inquiry and deduction from the statements previously made, to trace the benefit arising from compost to its source. Mr Birks states from his own observation, that on mixing the ashes from house fires with the bone compost, great heat is occasioned: this heat may be supposed to be the heat of fermentation, and more especially as from Mr Micklethwait's, Mr Cator's, and the several other statements, it is apparent that the mixing bones with soil or other manure rapidly promotes fermentation. If this be the case upon the principle before alluded to, the bones are by fermentation much sooner serviceable, and the other substances mixed with the bones may equally be benefited by it.

Another principle of great value is stated by Mr R. Littlewood: "If it be true that the component parts of the earth are adapted for the growth of particular kinds of vegetables and grain, what can be so fit and proper to bring those parts into action as a mixed tillage? And it is also quite clear, that the system of cultivating tillage land must be often changed in the cropping, in the grass, and in the manure also." In this principle of the propriety of changing manures, ten others fully agree, and this opinion fully strengthens the former one of the superiority of bone compost.

After having thus gone through the detail, it may be well to subjoin a brief summary of the deductions we draw from them, as an assistance in their practical application. It appears then,

On dry sands, limestone, chalk, light loams, and peat, bones are a very highly valuable manure.

They may be laid on grass with great good effect.

On arable lands they may be laid on fallow for turnips, or used for any of the subsequent crops.

That the best method of using them when broadcast, is previously to mix them up with earth, dung, or other manure, and let them lie to ferment.

That if used alone, they may either be drilled with the seed or sown broadcast.

That bones which have undergone the process of fermentation, are decidedly superior to those which have not done so.

That the quantity should be about twenty-five bushels of dust, or forty bushels of large, increasing the quantity if the land be impoverished.

That upon clays and heavy loams, it does not yet appear that bones will answer.

With respect to price, it is not important to note any particulars beyond the calculation of the expense of a dressing of bones compared with farm-yard dung. Twenty-five bushels of dust at the present price of 2s. would amount to £2 10s. Forty bushels of large bones at 1s. 10d. would amount to £3 13s. 4d., and these are shown to be equal to an ordinary dressing of eight or ten loads of fold manure, which at 10s. would amount to 4 or £5. But the most material saving will be in the carriage, and in the difference of expense between drilling bones with the seed and dressing the land over with dung in the usual manner. A still greater advantage accrues from their use in the saving of time, which may enable a farmer to put in the turnip seed sooner than where there is so much carting to perform.

Silk Culture in New Jersey.--The farmers of Monmouth county are embarking extensively in the cultivation of the mulberry, and rearing of silk worms. A large building is to be put up in Freehold, this season, by an enterprising citizen, as a cocoonery. The Freehold Enquirer says that large numbers of the *morus multicaulis*, which were introduced last spring, have done remarkably well, and multiplied beyond all expectation.

To the Committee on Agricultural Products, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

The subscriber presents for premium the following production of one acre and twenty rods of land cultivated with oats the present year.

The lot of land above is situated near the line dividing Somerset and Swansey, and near Lee's River; the soil is hard, and like that of our best lands in the vicinity. The crop of last year was corn, and although the promise for a good crop was very fair, yet the early frost did great damage; the only manure used was about fifty barrels munhaden-fish, put round the hills of corn. The present season no manure was used, the land was ploughed, and the oats sown about the middle of April, and harrowed in. The season being favorable for English grain, the crop was unusually large; the reaping which was done near the middle of August, was rather a job as the straw was much crippled. The oats were bound and put under cover, and soon threshed, and the product by actual admeasurement, found to be seventynine and a half bushels, averaging thirtyfive pounds to the bushel, the standard weight being thirty pounds. The surplus weight of five pounds, makes an addition of about thirteen bushels, equal in all to ninetytwo bushels and nearly eightytwo bushels per acre. The grain was very bright, large and heavy, and an uncommonly large product.

The expenses of the crop may be safely estimated in the following sums, to wit:

Ploughing, harrowing, sowing, &c.	$3 50
Reaping, binding, &c.	3 50
Threshing, cleaning, &c.	5 00
Four bushels seed oats	2 60
	$14 60
Value of crop:	
80 bushels of oats, 55 cents per bushel,	$44 00
2 tons straw, $8½ per ton,	17 00
	$61 00

BENJAMIN CLEVELAND.

Somerset, December 27, 1837.

I certify that I assisted in the measuring and weighing of the foregoing oats, and that the above statement is true, according to my best knowledge and belief. JOSEPH GRAY.

I certify that I have surveyed the foregoing described lot of land, and that it contains one acre and twenty rods, and no more.

December 27, 1837. DAVID GRAY.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Bristol, Dec. 30, 1837.

Then David Gray above named, made oath to the truth of the above certificate, by him subscribed

Before me, JOHN MASON,
Justice of the peace.

Agricultural Wealth of Ohio.—From the tables attached to the Report of the Board of public works politely forwarded us by Mr Foot, we compile an exhibit of some of the principal products of Ohio, in 1837, cleared at the several Collectors Offices on the Ohio and Miami Canals.

Barrels of Flour 283,479, bushels of Wheat 733,799, pounds Bacon and Pork 3,879,27, Bulk Pork 2,953,218, barrels Pork and Beef 82,188, pounds of Lard 2,468,340, kegs of Lard 34,954, bushels of Corn 359,979, of Oats 99,599, barrels of Whiskey 34,319, pounds of Butter 544,706, Cheese and Grease 649,598, of Feathers 18,121, of Dried Fruit 99,807, bushels 1,742, Apples and seeds 20,470, dozen of Brooms 3,117, pounds of Brooms and handles, 10,330.—*Cleveland Herald.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1838.

BONE MANURE.

We have devoted a large portion of this week's Farmer to one subject—that of Bone Manure. We have been induced to do this by the many urgent inquiries, we have received in relation to it It is a new manure with us, and comparatively recent abroad. The Doncaster Agricultural Society is one of the most active and intelligent in Great Britain. We received their Report on this subject now published in this week's New England Farmer, two years since. We have accounts of latter experiments, which we shall shortly give to our readers. We have made some small trials with this manure in the state of fine powder three years ago; it was applied to Ruta Baga, without any other manure and was encouraging; but not sufficiently decisive to warrant our speaking more fully of it. We saw a field of Ruta Baga the last autumn at Mr C. N. Bement's, Albany—one part of which was manured with barn manure or compost; another with ashes and a third with bone manure. We have had no account of the crop after being harvested, but from appearances at that time the result would prove highly favorable to the use of this manure. Mr Bement gave it as his opinion that twenty-five bushels applied to an acre was fully equal to a good dressing of dung. It is highly desirable to ascertain whether bones burnt so as that they may be easily reduced to a state of comparative fineness might not be used with equal advantage as when ground in a mill. The oily parts of the bones would be lost by this process; and this is the case too after they have been used by the soap boilers in which condition they usually are, when sent to the mills. The only advantage, which the process of burning would have over grinding would be found in situations, where no bone mill is accessible.

The question, whether they should be ground into a fine powder or simply broken into chips or small pieces, is still open to experiment. Thus far it is believed, that when applied in the state of powder the effects are more immediate; when used in a crushed or broken state the effects are less obvious at first, but more durable. That however applied the effects are very lasting is a point fully ascertained.

We have the pleasure to add that a mill for the grinding of bones has been erected in the vicinity of Boston, where the prepared article may be had in sufficient quantities to meet any probable demand. The advertisement of the Proprietor is in another part of the paper and orders for the article may be left at the office of the New England Farmer.

It is greatly to be desired that the farmers would give it a fair experiment and note the results. Its effects upon Indian Corn remain to be tested; but there can be little doubt of success in the application. Where manure is purchased at a distance the portable character of the substance must strongly recommend it; especially if twenty-five to forty bushels to an acre are to be considered as equal to a good dressing of barn-yard manure. It seems to be settled that the land to which it is best applied is dry land: that where an immediate effect is desired it should be applied in the form of dust directly with the seed; where applied in small pieces its effects are more permanent. In the mill at Roxbury it is broken in small pieces; and at the same time much of it is in the form of powder. It seems necessary likewise that it should undergo a degree of fermentation before it is applied; and this it may be made to do when mixed with a quantity of loam, in which case it is more likely to be evenly distributed or with common barn-yard dung or compost

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

THE DUEL.—The public mind has been electrified and shocked by the accounts of a duel at Washington between two members of Congress. Mr Graves of Kentucky and Mr Cilley of Maine, fought with rifles, in which the latter was killed at the fourth fire.

The legal definition of murder is the killing of another with malice prepense, that is, in passion; or with design without the authority of law. Here the design is avowed; the instrument charged, pointed, and fired; and the life is taken. Is this murder?

In the sudden excitement of passion, a man kills another. It is in vain to plead his general character in excuse to say that this is his first offence; that he has been always amiable and courteous in private life; the law is inexorable and admits no such apology.

Here then is no sudden passion; the killing is matter of deliberate calculation and arrangement. The word is given; the aim is taken; and the only thing, that seems to be admitted as wrong in the case is, that the wind blows so hard, they cannot hold the instruments of death steadily.

In the eye of the Law the man who is present at the killing of a man and does not do what he can to prevent it; the man who knows that it is intended and does not take measures to but especially the man, who is present and consents to it and assists in its perpetration, is held to be an accessory, and liable to be punished as a principal.

In this case two individuals, under their own hands and with their own proper names, advise the public, that *they* carried the defiance and the acceptance; furnished the instruments; appointed the place; measured the distance; charged the rifles, and gave orders to fire; and this in four successive instances; and more than that distinctly agreed, that if the fourth shot did not take effect, then the parties should be placed nearer to each other Is this being accessory or not to the killing?

Now is it possible that in a community where Law is said to reign, that men shall coolly detail all the steps in such an atrocity; and their own particular, direct, and urgent instrumentality in the affair, and thus defy the sovereignty of the law; and pass on in the midst of the Legislators and Magistrates of the land, without even the formality of an arrest? Good Heavens! what is the condition of society in which we live!

In ordinary cases of quarrel, where life is sacrificed, there is commonly some feud existing, or some cherished animosity or hatred. Here there is none; everything of the kind is disavowed; the parties are on terms of courtesy, kindness, and respect—no cause of ill-feeling ever existed among them; sentiments of the highest respect are passed from one to the other even after the third fire. What an enormous inconsistency.

The Duel professedly arose out of the denial of one of the parties that a third person was a gentleman. The duel is fought and one of the parties is killed. Does that determine that the individual in question is a genleman? It certainly is not an inevitable and determined conclusion from these premises. But if you are anxious to know what has been settled by this mortal combat;—ask the widow and the fatherless children of the man, who tried but did not succeed in taking his neighbor's life, but did succeed in throwing away his own life.—Ask the friends of the survivor, who when he proffers his hand to them, cannot but feel that it is stained with the blood of his friend. Ask the conscience of the survivor, what has been decided by it, when in his midnight watches, the reminiscences of this dreadful scene, rise before his mind. Ask the living and the dead this question: and the whole array of parties concerned in this terrible act, when they stand together before that tribunal, where human opinion will pass away like the thinnest vapor in the scorching beam of a summer's sun; and on every human action a judgment be had from which there is no appeal.

CONGRESS.—Congress have made no progress in any important measure since our last, save passing a law to protect our neutrality on the frontiers; and appointing a committee to inquire into the late unhappy and atrocious personal rencontre. Mr Prentiss has moved a law in the Senate making duelling or the abetting such an act a capital offence. This we fear will not prevent it. Make it an absolute disqualification for holding any office of honor or trust under the United States Government forever, and let the States follow up this legislation in their own jurisdiction; this might prove effectual.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.—The "Patriot" forces in various places have failed in their attempts to invade Canada. The officers have quarrelled. The men have thrown up their arms in disgust. As they have for some time disgusted every honorable and moral man in the community by their movements, it is high time they should taste the bitterness of their own pills.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The General Court are still busy. They have fully passed the Wheat Bill, which we shall publish as soon as it appears. They have rejected a bill mitigating the penalties of certain crimes, such as burglary and highway robbery. They are still engaged about the never failing matters of the Banks; and the suspected subjects of inquiry are not all "used up;" but continue to drop in occasionally. Where the end is, is not yet seen.

The subject of the Annexation of Texas, the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the License Law and the absolute prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks are waiting behind the scenes to make their appearance on the stage, when their turn comes.

FOREIGN NEWS. Three remarkable fires, and most extraordinary from their coincidence, are reported by the arrival of the last packets from Europe. The Imperial Palace at St. Petersburg, the Royal Exchange in London, and the Opera House in Paris, three large, most expensive, and most magnificent structures have all fallen in the flames, since our last advices. The fires appear to have been accidental.

MASSACHUSETTS HORT. SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of this Society was held at their Hall in Tremont Street, on Saturday last.

A report from the Committee of Finance was read, from which it appeared that the pecuniary affairs of the society are in a flourishing condition.

Voted, That the sum of $275 be expended in premiums, for flowers, fruits and vegetables, during the present year.

The following letter was read, and its insertion in the New England Farmer requested.

Dedham, Nov. 29, 1837.

MY DEAR SIR:—I trust the following remedy for the "Borer" has something more than novelty to recommend it.

Last week in a neighboring town, I was conversing with a person, whose apple trees I had formerly known, had been much injured by the attacks of the borer; he mentioned that he had put clam shells round them, rock weed, had earthed up the ground about them, and had made excavations round them, with a view to arrest the destructiveness of the borer; the above methods were tried at different times and at the suggestion of dealers in trees but to no good purpose, excepting that he thought that the rock weed might possibly have been of a very little service. He thinks that by an accidental circumstance, he has discovered a simple and complete remedy for the attacks of the borer. Having a quantity of

Southern wood, *Artemisia abrotanum*, which he wished to remove, he transplanted some round one of his apple trees quite near to the trunk; he very soon discovered that the borers had ceased their depredations, which induced him to adopt the same mode with his other trees and the same result was produced—*the extirpation of the borers*—he lets the Southern remain; last year his trees produced very abundantly. I would merely suggest whether Wormwood, *Artemisia absinthum* would not be equally efficacious—would they not be worth the trial to Quince, Peach trees, &c.

If a plant of easy culture should be discovered which should have the effect of keeping off Canker worms, Curculio, &c would it not be very desirable? it is hardly to be hoped; it is possible that the above communication may be the means of turning attention to the subject, and with this view I submit it to your disposal.

Be pleased to accept of the assurances of the sincere regard of your humble servant.

E. M. RICHARDS.

To the Hon. E. Vose, Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Society.

The Society then adjourned for two weeks or until the 17th inst.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending March 6.

March, 1838.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	26	1 b.	11	10	N.
Tuesday,	27	4	25	12	
Wednesday,	28	6	28	25	
Thursday,	1	22	30	24	N. E.
Friday,	2	12	24	24	
Saturday,	3	26	31	30	
Sunday,	4	14	32	32	E.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twentyfive dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at

No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf.

Feb. 27, 1838. 1m.

DAIRY WOMAN WANTED.

Wanted a Dairy woman, who understands all work necessary in the Dairy, in the family of a gentleman in the vicinity of Boston. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 7. No. 52 North Market Street.

WANTED

To take charge of a small Farm, a single man of skill, industry and good habits. To a suitable man the place will be an excellent one. Apply immediately at the N. E. Farmer Office. March. 6.

WANTS A SITUATION,

As gardener, a steady, active, young man, who acted in some of the most respectable places in England. The advertiser, from his early days, had every advantage of acquiring a scientific knowledge of his business, under the tuition of the ablest gardeners of the day, coupled with extensive practice. The advertiser is acquainted with grape growing, pine apple culture, arboriculture, framing, flowers, with the manner of propagating them, &c. &c.

Res multis naturæ sunt incognitæ

The advertiser can be well recommended. Any orders left at the office of the N. E. Farmer, for Custos Horti, will be respectfully attended to.

FARM.

For sale, a small farm, pleasantly situated within five miles of Boston, containing from 30 to 40 acres of excellent land, with good house, barn, stable and outhouses, with a great variety of fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of C. Willis, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse.

Boston, Feb. 21, 1837,

BOOK OF FRUITS, BY MR MANNING

In press and will be issued early in April, by Ives and Jewett, Booksellers, Salem, Mass; The Book of Fruits, with plates; being a Descriptive Catalogue of the most valuable varieties of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry, for New England culture, by Robert Manning, to which is added, The Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, and the Grapes, with their modes of culture, &c.

Also, Hardy, Ornamental Trees, and Shrubs,

Feb. 7, 1837.

SUSPENDING HIVES OF BEES FOR SALE.

Four suspending hives of bees are offered for sale, three of them are swarms of last year. Inquire at this office.

Feb. 21, 1837.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in in the Bone business more than ten years and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Jan. 31. NAHUM WARD

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair.

Nov. 1, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale one of the best farms, pleasantly situated in the centre of Lancaster, containing ninety four acres of improved land, thirty five of which is interval on the Nashua river, having more than 100 Shagbark Walnuts on the same. The house is large and well finished, having a piazza in front. On the premises are two barns; one, 56 feet long, with a cellar for manure, the other 42 feet, with a large shed, carpenter's shop, and other out buildings. On the place is a thrifty orchard wich produced the last season over 100 barrels of apples. There is also a good assortment of pears, plums, &c. For terms apply to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

ARTEMAS BARNES.

Lancaster, Jan. 3, 1838.

CHINESE MULBERRY SEED.

We have just received a case of Chinese Mulberry Seed direct from Canton, that was saved by an experienced hand from the most approved varieties, which we offer for sale, *very low* by the ounce or pound. As the vitality of this seed has been tested by an experienced horticulturalist in this vicinity, we can recommend it with confidence to our customers. As a proof of its goodness we have at our office some of the plants in pots which have been raised this winter from this seed. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO NURSERY MEN AND OTHERS.

The subscriber at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. offers to furnish Scions of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries, they will be taken from Specimen Trees, which have produced fruit in the Garden, and have proved correct.

Also Scions of an extensive collection of new European Pears of the highest reputation, but which have not yet been proved in this country. ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, Feb. 5, 1838,

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SAGE AND SQUASH PEPPER SEED.

Cash and a liberal price will be paid for Sage and Squash Pepper Seed at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

WINNOWING MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winnowing Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William Mann, Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Fir, White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Maple, sugar Maple, Arbor Vitæ, American Larch, Hornbeam, White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood, Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c.

Orders may be addressed to WM MANN, Bangor, Maine, or to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the NewEngland Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			From	To
Apples,		barrel	2 00	3 00
Beans, white,		bushel	1 12	1 25
Beef, mess,		barrel	14 00	14 50
	No. 1.	"	12 00	12 25
	prime,	"	9 50	9 75
Beeswax, (American)		pound	25	31
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	9
Feathers, northern, geese,		"		
	southern, geese,	"	37	45
Flax, American,		"	9	12
Fish, Cod,		quintal	3 25	3 37
Flour, Genesee,	cash	barrel	8 37	8 50
	Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 25	8 37
	Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 00	8 25
	Alexandria,	"	8 12	8 25
	Rye,	"	5 00	5 50
Meal, Indian, in hogsheads,				
" " " barrels,			4 62	4 75
Grain, Corn, northern yellow		bushel		
	southern flat yellow	"	74	76
	white,	"	71	74
	Rye, northern,	"		1 10
	Barley,	"	85	90
	Oats, northern, (prime)	"	50	53
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			20 00	
	Eastern screwed,	"	16 00	18 00
Honey,	Cuba	gallon	40	45
Hops, 1st quality		pound	5	6
	2d quality	"	3	4
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	8	9
	southern, 1st sort,	"	7	8
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	28	29
	do country do.	"	24	25
	Baltimore city do	"	25	26
	do. dry hide	"	20	21
	New York red, light,	"	20	21
	Boston do. slaughter,	"	20	21
	do. dry hide,	"	20	21
Lime, best sort,		cask	90	1 00
Mackerel, No 1, new,		barrel	10 50	10 75
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	3 25	3 50
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	20 00	21 00
	clear from other States	"	18 00	20 00
	Mess,	"	15 00	15 50
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 75	3 00
	Red Top,	"	87	1 00
	Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
	Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	
	Southern Clover,	"	12	13
Tallow, tried,		lb.	12	13
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr. M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	50	55
	American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
	do. 3-4ths do.	"	41	43
	do. 1-2 do.	"	38	40
	do. 1-4 and common	"	33	38
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
	No. 1.	"	37	40
	No 2.	"	28	30
	No 3.	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,		pound	12	14
	southern, and western,	"	12	13
Pork, whole hogs,		"	8	9
Poultry,		"	14	16
Butter, (tub)		"	18	22
	lump	"	22	25
Eggs,		dozen	18	20
Potatoes,	new	bushel	40	50
Cider,		barrel	3 00	3 25

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 5, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 300 Beef Cattle, 550 Sheep, and 1050 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote to correspond with last week, viz. Extra, $6 00 a 6 50.—First quality $6 50 a $7 00—Second quality $6 00 a $6 50.—Third quality 5 00 a 5 75.

Sheep.—A lot of ordinary at $1 75—better qualities, $3 00, $3 75, $4 00 and 5 25.

Swine.—No lots were sold to peddle and very few were retailed, but a sufficient number to establish prices.

MISCELLANY.

HYMN.

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

Sung at the Odeon, Tuesday Evening, February 27, 1838, on the occasion of the Fifth Simultaneous Meeting of the Friends of Temperance.

Dash to the floor that bowl!
Dare not its sweets to sip!
There's peril to the soul,
If once it touch the lip.
Why will ye drown
The God within?
Avoid the sin!
Ay, dash it down!

Once, to the exiled John,
A poisoned cup was brought
The bearer had withdrawn,—
The saint, by angels taught,
Saw, o'er its brim,
An asp's head rise,
Whose burning eyes
Were fixed on him.

So, truth, by whose bright blaze
Is many a secret sin
Revealed,—in these our days,
Hath taught us that within
That narrow span,
The wine-cup's grasp,
There lives an asp,
There dies a man.

Then, let no fire be brought,
In goblet, glass, or bowl,
Within "the dome of thought,
The palace of the soul;"
Lest, in that fire
Of burning drink,
That palace sink,
That soul expire.

Should God, in wrath, ordain
A universal dearth,
What need he do, but rain
On all this green glad earth,
From cloudy urns,
The curse that fills
Our vats and stills,
That blights and burns?

Save us from such a shower,
God of the eastern bow!
That *pledge*, of love and power,
What bends, what paints it so?
That bow in air
'Tis light that bends,
Heaven's light, that blends
With water there.

Let light on water shine—
The light of love and truth!
Then shall that drink divine
Be quaffed by Age and Youth;
And, as that bow
Doth heavenward bend,
Shall heavenward tend
The way they go.

DEATH! DEATH!! Let the following be cut out and pasted up in every lady's *Boudoir*, and read, at least once a week during the winter season.

A SLIGHT COLD. Let not those complain of being bitten by a reptile which they have cherished to maturity, in their very bosoms, when they might have crushed it in the egg! Now, if we call a slight cold, the egg, and pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, asthma, consumption, the venomous reptile—the matter will be more than correctly figured. There are many ways in which this egg may be deposited, and hatched. Going suddenly, slightly clad, from a heated into a cold atmosphere, especially if you can contrive to be in a state of perspiration; sitting or standing in a draught, however slight; it is the breath of death, reader, and ladened with the vapor of the grave! Lying in damp beds—for there his cold arms shall embrace you: continuing in wet clothing, and neglecting wet feet—these, and a hundred others, are some of the ways in which you may slowly, imperceptibly, but surely cherish the creatnre, that shall at last creep inextricably inwards, and lie coiled about your very vitals. Once more again! —again—again—I would say, attend to this, all ye who think it a small matter to 'neglect a slight cold!'—*Diary of a late Physician.*

MIGRATION OF THE SWALLOW.—About eight o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, last week, the body of these birds which appeared to have constituted the northern division of those which make the British Isles their summer habitation, passed over Perth, on their way south, in such incalculable numbers, that for some minutes the sun was actually as much darkened as if a cloud had passed over its face. Their passage was the slower on account of the circling motion in which they advanced—their gyrations forming high circles, apparently each in a separate course. Their course was due north and south; and by nine o'clock the last stragglers of the rear passed; and since then there have been but few observed in this neighborhood. The time of their departure seems to have been nearly a week in advance of the usual period; and the weather-seers are naturally predicting a severe, or at least an early winter, from the circumstance.—*Perth Paper.*

GRACE AFTER MEAT.—One day, at the table of the late Dr Pearse, (Dean of Ely,) just as the cloth was being removed, the subject of discourse happened to be that of an extraordinary mortality amongst the lawyers. "We have lost," said a gentleman, "not less than *six* eminent barristers in as many months." The Dean, who was quite deaf, rose as his friend finished his remarks, and gave the company grace. "For *this* and every other *mercy*, the Lord's name be praised." The effect was irresistible.—*London paper.*

In the Garden of Olives at Jerusalem, eight olive trees are now standing which are proved by historical documents to have been there anterior to the taking of the city by the Turks, and must consequently be at least 800 years old.

THE BITE.—A very important stripling, whom favoritism had raised to the dignity of quartermaster in a regiment of infantry, wishing, one parade day, to dismount from his charger for the purpose of wetting his whistle and adjusting his spurs, called out in a very commanding tone to a spectator who was near him—

"Here, fellow—hold this horse."

"Does he kick?" drawled out the person addressed.

"Kick! No! Take hold of him,"

"Does he bite?"

"No! Take hold of the bridle, I say."

"Does it take two to hold him?"

"No!"

"*Then hold him yourself.*"

A GOOD 'UN.—A dandy yesterday took up a book, "A statistical view of the number of Sheep in the United States," which laid on our table—"How many sheep are there in the country?" asked the dandy. "More than are set down there,"—replied our devil who stood by waiting for copy. *Balt. Tran.*

A new novel entitled "Love" by Lady Charlotte Berry is announced in the London papers. The following note from the fair authoress to her printer, which has been handed about in fashionable circles, has caused no inconsiderable amusement:—

"Dear Sir—How comes it that I have had no proofs of *Love* from you since last Saturday. I have waited with the utmost impatience.

Yours, &c. C—— B——.

Dining at a public ordinary, when one of the company had helped himself to a very large piece of bread, Quin stretched out his hand to take hold of it. The person to whom it belonged prevented him, saying, "Sir, that is my bread." "I beg your pardon," said Quin, "I took it for the loaf."

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.

For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early, this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Pæonies and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges.

800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, color fine, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.

Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan, 24, 1838.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

Printed by Tuttle, Dennett & Chisholm,
17 SCHOOL STREET....BOSTON.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHERS